

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXII

ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING JUNE 1, 1891.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

RICES.

WEEK.

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dicoes at 4 7-8c
Gloves at 15c;
French feather

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week at 4 7-8c.

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Linon at 15c;
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SON.

CAMERON A CANDIDATE

FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE PENNSYLVANIANS PUSHING HIM.

A Politician of Fourteen Years' Standing Who has a Huge Ambition—The Caucus in His Interest.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—[Special.]—The usual dullness was enlivened today by the report that there is a new Richmond in the republican field of presidential candidates.

The new aspirant for presidential honor is said to be no less a personage than J. Donald Cameron, the senior senator from Pennsylvania.

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

It seems that a very important conference of Pennsylvania politicians was held at the residence of Senator Cameron in this city two weeks ago, at which the republican situation was thoroughly discussed, and as a result it was decided that the Pennsylvania delegation at the next national convention should be instructed for Don Cameron.

WHO WERE PRESENT.

There were present some of the most adroit politicians of Pennsylvania, including Senator Quay, State Senators George, Handy, Smith and Grady, Collector Dave Martin, of Philadelphia, State Chairman Andrews and one or two others, who comprise the Pennsylvania republican machine company, limited. The entire sentiment of the conference was against Harrison. The Cameron boomers will have had work convincing the public that Cameron's candidacy is anything more than a blind lead to keep the votes of the Pennsylvania delegation out of Harrison's reach and imprison them until Quay sees which way the cat is going to jump. This would give the Pennsylvania people a chance to hedge in case things did not go their way by asserting that Cameron's candidacy was purely a complimentary proceeding, actuated by state pride. State Senator Smith, however, asserts that such is not the case, and that Cameron is to be a bona fide candidate to the finish. It is argued that his opposition to and vote against the force bill will make him the logical candidate of the opposition to radicalism as represented by Harrison, and that his position in favor of free coinage will give him a strength in the south and west not possessed by any other republican in the field. It is hard to believe, however, that Cameron or Cameron's friends can be in earnest.

CAMERON'S CAREER.

He has had a large public career, but it has been a career without record. He has not made, and his friends have not made for him, pretensions to anything like statesmanship. He was placed in public life by his father, Old Simon Cameron, and held his position for years by virtue of his father's strength. Old Simon had him appointed secretary of war under Grant, and when the old man resigned from the senate in 1877, he had Don elected to his place. The latter has been in the senate ever since. He is essentially a politician, not a statesman or a thinker, and during his fourteen years of service in the United States senate he has never introduced a bill of national importance nor made a single speech, if the short eulogy on "Pig Iron" Kelley, a year ago, is excepted.

SENATOR COULQUHOUN IN WASHINGTON.

Senator Coulquhoun, of Georgia, who has been in New York for three weeks, is at the Metropolitan, on his way home. He has been in conference with New York politicians regarding the approaching campaign in that state, and has recommended them to discuss measures rather than men.

"You see," said the senator, "if the democrats in New York make the campaign a Hill and Cleveland fight, it will cause factional differences and dissensions, and may make New York a doubtful state. It may even defeat us there, and thus put both Hill and Cleveland out of the race."

"My advice would be to the party to stand together next fall, and then after we have carried the state, let Governor Hill and Mr. Cleveland each endeavor to secure the delegates to the nominating convention. To turn the election next fall into a personal struggle would be hazardous."

"Is this plan to be adopted?"

"I think it will."

"What is the feeling now in the south toward Mr. Cleveland?"

"The feeling in the south regarding the next democratic presidential candidate has not crystallized, although there is, of course, considerable interest. I find a growing feeling against the adhesions of the southern states to the north, and I do not believe the south will advocate his candidacy when the convention is held. The antipathy to him is due to his views on the silver question. I believe that the next democratic platform will contain a strong free silver plank, and that we will win on such a plank. Without it, I believe we will court defeat."

"What names are suggested in the south for the nomination?"

"The sentiment of the people has hardly reached the point of discussing names. We want, however, a good, clean candidate, and a platform that will not tax the people from the burdens of heavy taxation and the evils of constricted money. I think that the democrats can easily adopt such a platform, while it will be difficult for the republicans to agree to such broad principles."

"Will the third party figure in the presidential campaign?"

"It is there in the south. The third party men there are not democrats, and if the democratic platform is framed in the interests of the people, as it ought to be, we will not lose a vote."

FIGHTING SENATOR CALL.

The Governor Asked to Withdraw the Certificate of Election.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 31.—The opponents of Senator Call, in the late contest of his re-election in the legislature to the United States senate, are making strong efforts to induce Governor Fleming to withdraw his signature on Call's certificate of election. They declare that no signature has been held, and appoint another man to fill the vacancy.

A committee of five anti-Call members, Senators Myers, Hammond and Wall, and Representatives Hocker and Dougherty, has filed the following protest with Governor Fleming:

We respectfully request you to withhold the certificate of election to the United States senate of Hon. Wilkinson Call, for the following reasons: The election, it appears to have been held on the 15th, by the legislature of the state of Florida in joint session, was, in point of fact, the journal of the alleged session shows that a quorum of the senate was not present, and that the legislature of the state of Florida was not in joint session, and, therefore, that there is no record of the election, which shows that the senate of the state of Florida was not in joint session on that day. For these reasons we respectfully submit that said election, and its purports to have been held upon that day, was illegal, and we respectfully ask you to withhold said certificate.

Governor Fleming says that he will be glad to receive a copy of the record of the election, and take any action in the case. Only thirty-one members of the senate are now in the city, and fifteen anti-Call democrats (with the aid of twenty-four others) attended the senate of May 20, 27th and 28th, and as they did not appear in legal session were held on those days while they were absent in Georgia.

PARIS, May 31.—[Special.]—Ex-Senator Thomas B. Reed and Charles Emory Smith, United States minister to Russia, have been largely voted here. Both attended the British charity ball, and were dined at the legation.

THE MACON CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

The Man Who Is Behind the Effort to Buy.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 31.—[Special.]—Mr. Gustavus Ober, the South street broker, has returned from Macon, where he obtained an option on twenty-six shares of the Macon Construction Company at par per share of \$10,000, and gave the privilege to the other twenty-four shares to come in.

Mr. Ober's option is for ten days, but he declined to say who is interested in the deal with him, but did say that he is not acting for President Robinson, of the Seaboard and Roanoke system.

Mr. W. W. Collins, of Macon, arrived here this morning, and had a conference with Mr. Ober and General Clinton Payne, a stockholder in the Macon company and president of the Fidelity Trust of Baltimore.

Mr. Ober is a brother of General Robert and Mr. John K. Ober, both of whom are interested in the Macon company, and is the son-in-law of Mr. John A. Hamilton, who recently retired from the banking business with a large fortune.

THE HEART OF STONE

Which Would Not Melt at the Appeal of a Murderer's Sister.

JACKSON, Miss., May 31.—[Special.]—An exciting scene took place at Governor Stone's office today. The celebrated Eugene Story, the murderer of Elkin Forder and of Marshal Stout, is to be hung at Lexington on June 1, and the governor was visited by Mrs. Ashby, sister of the condemned man, a woman of intelligence and refinement, who has made an appeal for clemency. The governor told her that he could not interfere without violating a great public duty. She composed herself till leaving, when she was almost frenzied, and, throwing herself on her knees before the governor's desk, vehemently prayed that God would give her a bed of stone. There was a great scene, and it was some time before she could be calmed. Story has been confined in the penitentiary here for safe keeping, and it is freely talked that his friends will attempt to rescue him on the way to Lexington, forty-five miles from here. To prevent all such attempts Sheriff W. L. Bourne is here now, and brought with him thirty picked men, armed with Winchester rifles. Governor Stone has also ordered the military companies at Lexington and Durant to be in readiness to respond to call, and to aid in the execution. If Story's friends attempt the threatened rescue, there will be a bloody conflict, as the governor and sheriff are determined to execute the law at all hazards.

SEVENTY FEET BELOW.

The Terrible Plunge of a Freight Car.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—A special to the Sun states that there was a bad wreck at 4 o'clock this morning on the Shenandoah Valley division of the Northern and Western railroad, near Luray, Va. The company has sent the wooden trestle at Jerrym's run, 300 yards north of Possum run, with an iron structure, and all trains are ordered to reduce speed to four miles an hour in passing over it. Two freight trains were running north to Hagerstown, the first carrying live stock and the second with lumber and coal.

In the caboose on the rear of the first freight were a portion of the crew and James F. Strickler, of Cagersville, Madison county. The second train, running at twenty-five miles an hour, dashed upon the weak bridge structure, and the iron trestle gave way, toppling the trestle, and it gave way, propelling the caboose and two cars of the first train, and all the second train, engine and twenty cars. Mr. Strickler was killed. John Beebe, of Harrisburg, brakeman, was fatally injured. The train, which was properly dispatched to the scene of the disaster, was turned over and the engine, which had been running slow, was turned into kindling wood.

FIVE SHOTS FIRED.

A Rejected Husband Shoots Down His Brother-in-Law.

NORFOLK, Va., May 31.—The talk of the town today has been a shooting affair which may turn out to be a murder. The parties concerned were Ober Kahler and John Kelly. Kelly, a native of Kahler, who was a widow of Peter McClellan, a sporting man, died here a little over two years ago. It is said that owing to the fact that she would not allow Kelly to handle her money, that he beat her and she left him. This morning he tried, as he had done several times before, to get an interview with his wife at the home of his brother, who has been living since the separation. Kelly was met at the rear door by Kahler, and he claims that Kahler threatened to kill him if he did not get out of the house. Kelly replied that he would save him that trouble by killing him first, and the two men started a fight in the kitchen, which will in all probability prove fatal, and the other in the stomach, which did not cause a dangerous wound. Kelly was arrested by the police and taken to the station house, where he is now. The bullet has been removed by the doctors from Kahler's head, and he is still alive, but with few chances of recovery.

THE VETERANS DISPERSED.

A Gang of Roughs Interfere with Decoration Day Exercises.

OWENSBORO, Ky., May 31.—A riot occurred yesterday at Whitesville, on the occasion of Decoration Day exercises by No. 7 Whitehaven Grand Army of the Republic. The veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic were proceeding with the exercises when a gang of roughs from Taylor Fields came in, dragged the speaker from the stand, and the floral emblems to pieces and dispersed the assembly.

The veterans went to Whitesville to take the train, and here the roughs followed, and a battle ensued. Citizens hurried to their homes and a battle ensued. Burrell Taylor, leader of the roughs, was stabbed in the side, and carried away.

Wild Dave Smith was stabbed in the abdomen. The roughs got the worst of it and retreated to the station house, where they were sent a posse after the roughs.

Whitesville is fifteen miles from here, and is not a telegraph station. There was a political significance in the attack.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Races.

At St. Louis.—[Association.]

St. Louis 4 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 5

Athletics 0 0 0 3 0 3 0 0 0 5

Base ball—St. Louis 6; Athletics, 5. Errors

St. Louis 3; Athletics 6. Batteries—Stevens

and Clegg; St. Louis 4; Athletics 5.

At Columbus.—[Association.]

Columbus 3 2 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 8

Boston 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 5

Washington 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5

Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5

At Louisville.—[Association.]

Louisville 3 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 5

Washington 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5

Baltimore 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5

At Erie.—[Association.]

Erie 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5

Baltimore 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5

At Boston.—[Association.]

Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5

At New York.—[Association.]

New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5

At Philadelphia.—[Association.]

Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5

At Cincinnati.—[Association.]

Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5

At St. Louis.—[Association.]

St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5

At Louisville.—[Association.]

Louisville 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5

At Washington.—[Association.]

Washington 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5

At Boston.—[Association.]

Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5

At New York.—[

VISITING ATLANTA.

THE OHIO PARTY ARRIVED HERE YESTERDAY.

A Trip of Interest from Chattanooga Along the Battlefields—Their Departure Today.

The Ohio party is in Atlanta.

It arrived yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The party consists of E. W. Merry, Frank Merritt, W. H. Wetmore, Frank Powell, F. A. Baldwin, L. Black, J. W. Canary, J. B. Newson, Joe Devlan, J. D. Bule, W. O. Keefer, Frank Taylor, C. Rogers, Simon George, Fred Hartman, R. S. Parker, E. Bouton, C. B. Eberly, Alfred George, J. N. Powell, of Bowlin Green; J. M. Thomas and wife, C. F. Heckler and wife, of Columbus; Mrs. Pond, of Paris; Miss McCullough, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Beysner, of Dayton; William R. Ford, Miss Letitia Ford, W. B. Cushing, of Chattanooga; Mrs. Pond, of Logan, O.; Mrs. Crook, Mrs. Pond, of Columbus; P. H. Murray, of Valdosta, Ga.; John E. Walker, of St. Paris, O.; William Pellingher, of Ventura; J. R. Porter, of Oklahoma; C. B. Molley, J. McComb, George Turner, of Bushville; Captain E. W. Mason, of Pemberville; F. W. Johnston, of Cleveland; H. Young Garrett, S. B. Porter, of Columbus, O.

With them on their trip were Messrs. W. A. Fuller and Anthony Murphy, who had accepted a special invitation from the commission and the Grand Army of the Republic.

The party left Chattanooga yesterday morning, where they had spent a pleasant time in connection with the unveiling of the monument to the Andrew's raiders, erected by an appropriation from the State of \$5,000.

Messrs. J. B. Porter, E. W. Merry and Judge Minshell, form the commissioners, appointed especially by Governor Campbell. The rest are accompanying them as interested Ohioans. The trip to Atlanta was made to allow them to see the country through which the celebrated raid and capture occurred, runs.

Besides Mr. Murphy and Mr. Fuller, Messrs. Bensinger, Mason, Porter and Dorsey, who came along, are survivors of the participants in the muck-talked-of occurrence.

The train on the Western and Atlantic was a special one. The district passenger agents of the line were present, and Mr. Averill, Mr. Fuller and Mr. Murphy served as most efficient guides.

Stops on the route were numerous. At all the battlefields and places of interest the party took a thorough survey, spending considerable time at the more important points.

It was a journey affording the highest enjoyment to the ladies and gentlemen, and but for one or two unfortunate happenings the trip would have been without a feature to mar the pleasures of the day.

Just as they were nearing Graysville, fifteen miles from Chattanooga, a gun was heard, and a bullet passed through a fainted horse, which stood on the track. The train dashed into the buggy, killing the horse instantly, and injuring the man so that he died after a few minutes. It was a deplorable accident, and unnered many.

Further on the machinery in the engine was unbroken, and a delay of some time was undergone.

During this the ride was one of the pleasantest that could have been deserved.

The party will remain here until this afternoon at 1:35 o'clock, when it leaves on their return trip. With the exception of Mr. E. W. Merry, not one has been in Atlanta since the war. Many were here then, Mr. Merry being one.

The evening was spent in delightful chats around the corridors at the Kimball, where all are staying. No special programme has been arranged for their entertainment this morning.

SUNDAY SHOOTING.

Two Restaurant Negroes Have a Difficulty in Mason.

MACON, Ga., May 31.—[Special.]—This morning about 6 o'clock Will Brantley and Richard Lewis, two negroes about twenty-one and twenty-three years old, respectively, had a difficulty in J. W. Ford's restaurant.

Fourth street. Brantley acted as cook and Lewis was a waiter. Brantley shot Lewis twice in the breast with a 38-caliber pistol.

The negroes were fighting. In fact, he was shot at one time today that Lewis was dead. The wounds are not bleeding externally, and it is supposed they are bleeding internally. Lewis was carried to his home, and Brantley delivered himself up to Officer Mack and quietly went to the barracks. He claimed that Lewis provoked the difficulty. He thought that Brantley had shot him, but he was shot from Ford's restaurant. Brantley says Lewis cursed him this morning and threatened to kill him and swore he would do so before night. Lewis commenced to advance on Brantley with a knife, and Brantley then shot him. Brantley denies that he wanted or endeavored to have Lewis discharged from the restaurant.

A MACON ROAD ENJOINED.

The Papers that Were Served by the Wrightsville and Tennille Road.

MACON, Ga., May 31.—[Special.]—The Macon and Dublin railroad road, enjoined from trespassing on their rights on Marion and Dublin roads, has been served last Friday afternoon. The Dublin Post says it came about in this way:

Some months ago the people of Dublin promised the Wrightsville and Tennille free access to and through the town, and the town council gave the directors of the road about forty rods of their street, which left only fifteen rods for vehicles. A few weeks ago the Macon and Dublin road, through its代理人, applied for right of way on the same street, and a deed was given to them to all except twenty feet. It will be seen that the city authorities have given the same right of way, or a part of it, to two separate roads, which has resulted in an injunction being filed against the Macon and Dublin road. The hearing is set for June 8th, at Eatonton, before Judge Jenkins.

Honorably Acquitted.

WHIGHAM, Ga., May 28.—Editor Comstitution: I do not feel it is my duty as president of the school board to make use of this place to make the following statement in regard to the malicious and false charges made against Professor L. F. Shuford, who has been engaged as principal of the academy at this place the past year, and that he discharged his duty faithfully and well, and gave perfect satisfaction to his patrons, and I would further state that the criminal action at the case he has been charged, was instigated through malice and assumed the shape of a prosecution instead of a prosecution. So palpable were the facts that the jury was not five minutes in agreeing upon a verdict of acquittal.

JAMES C. BRASWELL,
Clerk Board of School Trustees.

Under a Barrel of Rosin.

ALBANY, Ga., May 31.—[Special.]—Robert Palmer, an employee of the steamer City of Albany, reached the city Friday from the Savannah, Florida and Western train suffering from serious injuries received on board the steamer, who was riding at Robert's bluff. Mr. Palmer had a sharp barrel of rosin which he was letting roll down a sharp incline from the bank of the river to the boat, when, losing his hold upon the barrel, and endeavoring to stop its progress, he was caught under the barrel, which passing over him, badly crushed his left leg and severely bruised his left arm and shoulder.

DEATHS IN GEORGIA.

CRAWFORDVILLE, Ga., May 31.—[Special.]—The death of Mrs. M. A. Atkin, which occurred here last evening a few minutes past 8 o'clock at the residence of her nephew, Mr. W. A. Gunn, will bring sadness to the heart of many an aged lady. She spent a long and useful life among her people, and when the call of the Master came she humbly and willingly submitted to His will.

LIGHTNING'S BREAKS.

Trees Struck and Burned to the Ground—The Danger to Life and Property.

LEARY, Ga., May 31.—[Special.]—Lightning played a queer freaks Monday evening. It struck several trees in town during the rain in the afternoon, one of which was in the swamp just west of town. It struck the tree, but did not break out till after supper. Being just beyond the stores from the residence of the town, it was taken for a spark on fire, and the department was called out, only to return in disgust at not finding any fire to fight. Another large oak just outside Marshal Walker's yard, was also struck. Mrs. Walker's house took a bad hit, but she was not hurt until 11 o'clock p. m. was it discovered that its tremendous trunk, filled with the dryest combustible tinder, was in a roaring blaze, endangering the kitchen with fire and threatening to come crashing down on some of the surrounding buildings, in one of which Mr. and Mrs. Walker lay asleep. The house was chopped down and Leary soon settled down into its normal state of quietude.

Another Hailstorm.

CUTHBERT, Ga., May 31.—[Special.]—There was an awful rain and hailstorm in Quitman county last Monday night. It was accompanied with strong wind. The limbs of large trees were torn loose. In fact, the trees and fences were blown down considerably. The rain was thankfully received, but the wind and hail were greatly unwelcome. The corn was badly blown down in places. But it was certainly a good season of long-looked-for and badly-needed rain.

A Dry Whirlwind.

ANTONIO, Ga., May 31.—[Special.]—There was a whirlwind formed near here last Tuesday afternoon that frightened the observers considerably. It was about as large as a horsehead and twisted off bushes and laid low fence in its track, going about a mile before it ceased.

Fire in Waycross.

WAYCROSS, Ga., May 31.—[Special.]—The village of Waycross caught fire at 7 o'clock p. m. The flames burst from the roof above the kitchen, enveloping the building. J. M. Hooding, proprietor, lost a piano and a few pieces of furniture. Loss \$1,000, partially covered with insurance. Captain H. T. Brown, of Brunswick, owned the building, loss \$3,000. The Wilson brick block had a narrow escape, and was saved by super-human effort. Wilson's loss is \$600.

HE MAY BE WANTED.

The Man Arrested in Dougherty County Resembles a Florida Criminal.

ALBANY, Ga., May 31.—[Special.]—The white man who was arrested on the Hickory level, and who was identified as a fugitive from justice, was captured Monday evening by Mr. H. H. Savage, the man had been on the place for several days at work for one of the negro tenants on the place, when he came under the eye of Mr. Savage, who decided that the general appearance of the fugitive indicated that he was a fugitive from justice.

Acting on the suggestion, Mr. Savage came to the place, and after a careful examination, found the man to be a fugitive, and returning home, went out to the field where the man was at work, and before the fellow had time to understand the situation a gleaming pistol barrel was in his breast, and the handcuffs were locked around his wrists.

HE DENIES IT NOW.

Miles Jordan Says That "Lover No. 2" Was Not Miss Layton's Suitor.

ALBANY, Ga., May 31.—[Special.]—Mr. Miles Jordan, who was mentioned as one of the lovers of Miss Alice Layton, has written the following card to the News and Advertiser:

In regard to an article in Tuesday's News and Advertiser headed "Which Will Win?" I desire to say that No. 2 was never a suitor for the heart and hand of Miss Alice Layton as you have stated. I was a suitor for her, and she was a suitor for me.

The evening was spent in delightful chats around the corridors at the Kimball, where all are staying. No special programme has been arranged for their entertainment this morning.

MILES JORDAN.

A Bad Negro Caught.

CUMMING, Ga., May 31.—[Special.]—Bob Lewis, the black scoundrel who unmercifully beat and shot old man David Carter, the bailiff, over near Lawrenceville last Friday, is now behind the bars in the county jail at this place. Sheriff Strickland and Deputy N. T. Harris captured him last night four miles south of town.

He Didn't Obey Orders.

BURENA VISTA, Ga., May 31.—[Special.]—While a citizen of this county was riding near Jerusalem, the other night, a man sprang from the bushes and ordered him to halt. But his horse was frightened and dashed away. There is no doubt that the man's purpose was robbery.

They Egged Him Off.

NEWNAN, Ga., May 31.—[Special.]—A patient medicine faker opened up at the opera house recently, after failing to inspire confidence in his efficacy of his nostrums, he folded his tent and vanished. The immediate cause of his adjournment, however, was a shower of decayed eggs, which fell with refreshing copiousness for the space of five or ten minutes.

It Was a Practical Joke.

LEXINGTON, Ga., May 31.—[Special.]—A practical joke was played on one Mr. Simmons, a cigar drummer from Atlanta, in this place about two years ago in which he was made to think he had fallen in the hands of robbers. Mr. Simmons did not venture back until Tuesday last, and then came timidly to find that the boys remembered and was glad to see him.

Holding Court in Church.

BLUE RIDGE, Ga., May 31.—[Special.]—Judge Gober pronounced the courthouse unsafe, and after failing to inspire confidence in his efficacy of his nostrums, he folded his tent and vanished. The immediate cause of his adjournment, however, was a shower of decayed eggs, which fell with refreshing copiousness for the space of five or ten minutes.

A QUEER SIGHT.

A Stalk from the Roots of Which Full Ears Were Grown.

THOMARTON, Ga., May 31.—[Special.]—Mr. James H. Hays was hoeing corn one day last week and cut down an inferior stalk, when he found it was growing out from a corn cob. The cob was broken in two about the middle, and the roots of this stalk of corn had grown down into the ground about three inches and the top sprouted through about four inches of the cob and came out and had grown about a foot before being cut down.

Another gentleman has a new variety of corn. This corn, instead of fruiting on the stalk, had the ears on its roots in the ground. From the joints of each root there grew an ear of corn, and there were seventeen ears to the stalk.

PEAKS IN CORN.

THE HOWARD CASE.

The Father of the Dead Man Writes a Card.

COLUMBUS, Ga., May 31.—[Special.]—The Howard-Dawson case is the topic of the town. The publication in full of the facts which the defense expect to prove by Mr. Gately, brother of the Howards, has created a considerable sensation.

Major Dawson, father of the man who was killed, was in the city, and watched closely every point. He is determined in the prosecution, and expresses the intention to leave nothing undone in a vigorous prosecution.

He published a card to the public in which he said: "Adhering to the administration of justice, I am restlessly awaiting the trial of this case, and I am ready and willing and anxious for the true facts of the whole affair to be brought to light."

A Mad Dog's Capers.

BUENA VISTA, Ga., May 31.—[Special.]—A mad dog created considerable excitement in this town a few days ago. He bit a number of dogs, and cases of rabies are developing rapidly.

Hurrah for Tifton.

TIFFON, Ga., May 31.—[Special.]—Tifton has the honor of shipping the first melon of the season from this section. It was grown on the farm of Captain C. A. Williams.

Raised the Quarantine.

SEWELL, Ga., May 31.—[Special.]—The quarantine has been raised against stock in Dawson and Terrell counties. The Dawson News will doubtless celebrate the great event.

JOSEPH THOMPSON.

The Daily Enterprise to Begin This Week.

ROME, Ga., May 31.—[Special.]—Rome is to have an evening paper. It begins publication on June 8th. It will be called "The Daily Enterprise" and will be managed and edited by Mr. C. L. Frost, present manager of the Tribune of Rome. Mr. Frank Hamilton Conley will be the city editor. Advertising space is being rapidly subscribed for. The paper will be daily, except Sunday.

Work in Franklin.

FRANKLIN, Ga., May 31.—[Special.]—Franklin will possibly organize a building and loan association in a few days.

A fine new hotel is talked of also. The fact is many new enterprises will start up with the resumption of boat work.

A New Military Company.

SMITHVILLE, Ga., May 31.—[Special.]—There is a movement on foot to form a military company here. It will be known as "The Smithville Grays." The only trouble about it is every man in town wants to be captain.

A Mystery in Rocks.

BUCHANAN, Ga., May 31.—[Special.]—Mr. W. A. Keith found a solid fine rock near the center of the heart of a pine tree. How the rock got there is a mystery.

PRESTON'S MEDICAL

KNIFE, LIGATURE—Cautery. No detention from business—Guaranteed. All Diseases of the Rectum treated. Frederick P. Moore, M. D. (Havard Medical College, 1875—Forney House Physician Massachusetts General Hospital). Best of references. Consultation Free. Office, Old Capitol Building, Room 64.

HOURS

9 to 1—10 to 11.

Take Me.

PRESTON'S MEDICAL—Cures any headache—nothing else.

PILE'S

Cured without the use of Knives, Ligatures—Cautery. No detention from business—Guaranteed. All Diseases of the Rectum treated. Frederick P. Moore, M. D. (Havard Medical College, 1875—Forney House Physician Massachusetts General Hospital). Best of references. Consultation Free. Office, Old Capitol Building, Room 64.

Hours

9 to 1—10 to 11.

FISTULA.

STEINWAY & SONS, KIRKMAN & RACH, SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW ENGLAND.

PIANOS

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ORGANS

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A NINE-DAY WONDER.

ADOLY PREDICTS HIS ILLNESS, AND GOES INTO A TRANCE.

He Refuses the Aid of Physicians, and His Recovery Is Regarded as a Miracle.

Curious Features of the Trance.

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THE CONSTITUTION.

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The Daily, per year \$ 6.00

The Sunday (20 to 30 Pages), 2.00

The Daily and Sunday, per year 8.00

The Weekly, per year (10 Pages), 1.00

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Eastern Advertising Agents.

Address, CONSTITUTION BUILDING, Atlanta, Ga.

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Papers should be on the doorsteps of every city subscriber by 6 o'clock in the morning.

If not somebody is at fault, and if so we want to know it.

If you fail to receive your paper, therefore or if it comes late, DROP US A POSTAL at once, giving your address, and stating your complaint, which will receive prompt attention.

12 CENTS PER WEEK

FOR THE DAILY CONSTITUTION, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for THE DAILY AND SUNDAY CONSTITUTION, or 61 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

Rated by Rowell's Newspaper Directory for 1891, in a classification of 5,000 more circulation than any other Georgia daily newspaper, and recommended as follows:

To the Publisher:—

Please observe the following true statement concerning your paper, THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION:—

"The new book for advertisers, just issued by General Rowell & Co., specifies the best paper in each one of the states, territories, districts or provinces of the United States and Canada. This means the best paper for an advertiser to use if he will use but one in a state, and the one publication which is read by the largest number and best class of persons throughout the state. For Georgia the paper named in the list is THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION." [Signed.]

GEORGE F. ROWELL & CO., New York.

ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 1, 1891.

The Czar and the President.

The great white czar—the autocrat of all the Russias—is about to take a little trip.

A fine outing it will be! His majesty will sneak out of his palace at dead of night, and slip into his special car. He will steal away from St. Petersburg and tiptoe into Moscow.

All along the route glittering bayonets will guard every mile of railway, and the guards will be watched by spies, who in turn will be watched by detectives.

There will be no assembled crowds—no addresses of welcome—no answering speeches. The czar takes his life in his hand when he travels from one loyal city to another, for nihilism is in the air, and the deadly dynamite bomb may be hurled at any moment from any quarter.

This ruler of 80,000,000 people spends his whole existence gasping under a suspended sword. He is always face to face with death. He distrusts both man and nature. In each friend he sees a possible assassin, and under each flower he dread a serpent.

In silence and secrecy and darkness the great ruler goes his way guarded like a prisoner of state.

It may be very magnificent, but it must be very unpleasant. Our republican style is much more comfortable. Look at our president! He is not tremendously popular, and in fact he has many enemies, but he feels perfectly safe at home and abroad. A few weeks ago he took a thirty days' swing around the circle, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and from there to the Golden Gate and back again by a different route, but he traveled in the noon-day glare of publicity, shaking hands with the mob, and firing off speeches at every stopping place.

Nobody bothered him, and he knew in advance that everybody would treat him well.

A republic of law and order is worth a dozen empires any day. A plain little president, who can attend to business and frolic and go to sleep at night without fear of dangers or dynamite, beats a big, spectacular, six-footer of a czar all hollow.

The American way is the best way.

The Cotton Situation.

The New York Financial Chronicle says that for the week ending last Friday the total receipts have reached 33,082 bales, against 38,591 last week and 52,519 the previous week, making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1890, 6,749,398 bales, against 5,752,541 bales for the same period of 1889-90, showing an increase since September 1, 1890, of 906,857 bales.

The speculation in cotton for future delivery at New York was very dull Saturday, May 23d, but on Monday was favorably active through the resumption of the process of "switching," which was noted on the previous Friday. On Tuesday Liverpool reported a sharp advance, which, it was said by private cables from there, was due to unfavorable crop accounts received from New York and New Orleans. Our response was feeble and partial, owing to official reports of good weather at the south, and we declined on Wednesday when it was seen that Liverpool lost the advance of Tuesday. The "switching" process at the same time took a new direction. The difference of twenty-two points between June and August caused June to be bought and August sold to moderate extent. On Thursday an early decline, under a weak report from Liverpool, was soon recovered, and the close was at a slight advance, ascribed to a demand to cover contracts which was prompted by the few short notices that came out for delivery on June contracts, and to their being quickly stopped. There was also probably some buying in view of the fact that Saturday is a close holiday. Friday a material decline in the Liverpool market quite discouraged many of the bull party and they became sellers. A feature of some novelty was the greater decline in the next crop that in early deliveries, which was explained probably by the fact that remote options have been more under "bull" influence than this crop. Cotton on the spot was without notable change, with only a moderate business for home consumption until Friday, when there was a decline of 1-16 cents, middling uplands closing at 84 cents.

The figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight Friday of 744,622 bales as compared with the same date of 1890, an increase of 862,505 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1889 and an increase of 806,885 bales as compared with

stocks have decreased during the week 14,847 bales, and are Friday 161,458 bales more than at the same period last year. The receipts at the same towns have been 11,147 bales more than the same week last year, and since September 1st the receipts at all the towns are 605,169 bales more than for the same time in 1889-90.

Telegraphic advices from the south indicate generally satisfactory weather conditions the past week. In many districts needed rains have fallen, and as a rule the temperature has been higher. Crop prospects are therefore on the whole more promising.

The Key to Business Success.

Since the days when the advertising of Bonner and Barnum first set the people wild with curiosity to read The Ledger, and see the big show, shrewd business men have appreciated the value of printer's ink.

When a man has a good article to sell, and knows a large number of people want it, he cannot invest money better than in advertising in papers that reach the people whose custom he wants.

About two years ago a lady in New York made a new cosmetic of real merit. She had no funds of her own, but she borrowed \$500 and spent it in judicious advertising. Her business grew rapidly, and she is now making \$500 a week above all expenses.

What this lady has done in a small way business men are doing on a larger scale everywhere by following the same methods.

As a rule, it is safe to say that advertising is the key to success. People do not hunt up an unknown man, in an unknown place, to buy an unknown thing. If a man has an article of genuine worth that is generally needed, he may go ahead with absolute confidence and advertise it. All that he has to do is to make the advertisement attractive and place it where people within his radius of trade will see it. Under these conditions, if advertising fails to insure success the times must be exceptionally hard, and the depression must be too great to overcome by ordinary methods.

Protection and Poverty.

High protection for protection's sake is a very different thing from the incidental protection that should go with a tariff for revenue.

During the past thirty years the policy of our government has been to protect a few favored classes, and our financial system has been directed and manipulated in their interest.

Now, let us glance at the results. Protection is on the increase. President Polk, of the National Farmers' Alliance, says that we have 3,000,000 tramps, and 5,000,000 human beings living in a state of semi-starvation. Our tollers, and especially the farmers, have found that hard work and economy will not enable them to prosper under present conditions. Even in New England, where agriculture has been diversified and intensified to the last degree, we behold the discouraging spectacle of 1,451 abandoned farms in Massachusetts, and 1,630 in New Hampshire, while in the fertile west farms have depreciated in value from 33 to 50 per cent.

On the other hand, how is it in England, where there is no protective tariff? There is poverty, it is true, but less of it than there was thirty years ago. There were 50 paupers to the 1,000 in Great Britain in 1861. There are only 20 to the 1,000 now.

It may be said that these facts have nothing to do with tariffs, and nothing to do with our financial policy, but it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to marshal an array of proof in support of such impudent recklessness of assumption.

If our present situation is not the natural outcome of our oppressive and dishonest class legislation, how can it be otherwise explained?

Voices from the East.

Months ago, when the Farmers' Alliance was only mentioned in the east to be wondered or sneered at, we took occasion to say in these columns that a campaign of education would stir up the farmers and masses in New England, and cause them to make common cause with the democracy.

The leaven is working already, and we find The Boston Spectator indulging in such language as the following:

To understand the extent of the discontent in the rank and file of wage-earners, one should read the periodical literature of the workingmen and farmers. Never in the history of our country have the people been so aroused as today. The farmers, once the most conservative element, are today the most radical, and with reason. They have been year by year forced to the wall; first by nature, then by man.

The Spectator goes on to say that the moneyed monopolies get whatever they demand from the government, while the farmers get nothing. When the parched earth refuses to bring forth crops the farmers fall into the hands of the money lenders. When they raise splendid crops the money kings rob them of their earnings. It is just as bad in public affairs. The simplicity of the old days has given place to gilded splendor and reckless extravagance at the nation's capital.

A New England writer on economic subjects, the Rev. W. D. P. Bliss, urges the organized farmers and workers of the land to secure tariff, financial and industrial reform by a peaceful revolution at the ballot box. He says:

Those who decline to believe that labor and producers are in danger from the machinations of the moneyed monopolies, we beg to study, in the light of recent history, the suggestions of the notorious "Bankers' Circular," "that capital can better secure the profits of labor under freedom than under slavery, by controlling the volume of currency."

On the implied threat of the popular anger, Bliss writes in his statement that "fifty men have it in their power to stop every wheel of industry and communication in the country." If so, how long before ten men, or five, can dictate terms to the nation?

Study that more infamous suggestion of the organ of Wall street, "that the American farmer may as well be content to let capital own the land, and submit to a system of tenancy."

But Mr. Bliss is not very hopeful. He says in plain words: "We fear that the rich will buy the working classes. We fear a plutocratic paternalism, where business shall be turned over to a rich man's government. Therefore we say, democracy!"

Such ideas are spreading like wild-fire among the eastern masses, and when the fateful year of 'ninety-two is ushered in they will be more extreme in their views than their brethren of the south and west. The trouble will be, not to arouse them to action, but to hold them back!

The most hopeful sign amidst this chaotic conflict of ideas is the conservatism of the southern farmers. In the south, the only thoroughly American section of the union,

the people see in the organized democracy's persistent fight for tariff and financial reform, the only safe and certain road to victory. But in the east the reform movement in its first stages is a mighty maze without a plan. The masses are groping in the darkness, and trying to work upward into the light. The conservative south is today the rising hope of the nation, not only in politics, but from the standpoint of religion, morality and social order.

The Situation in China.

The civil war in China, and the conditions under which it is waged, are not fully understood in this country.

Of all the South American republics China is probably the most progressive. The people, some 3,000,000 in number, are of pure Spanish or Spanish-Indian descent, with the exception of about 50,000 foreign residents. In educational and material progress the republic is up to our standard. Five colleges, schools, public libraries, railways, street car systems, and electric lights are to be found in every city and large town. Every industry is flourishing and the people are wealthy.

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And so it is with financial matters.

Young America is hard to head.

WILL SENATOR STANFORD belong to the third party, or will the third party belong to Senator Stanford?

In NEW YORK 300,000 men and women are hunting work. And yet the others who have work want to quit and go on strike.

VERY FEW readable American novels are published these days. Somebody explains it by saying that all the good writers are at work on the newspapers.

on it. When it comes to financial matters Young America is hard to head.

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In NEW YORK 300,000 men and women are hunting work.

And yet the others who have work want to quit and go on strike.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

IN REPLY to a correspondent, The Indianapolis Sentinel states that the fine imposed upon Senator Farwell and ex-Governor Taylor of Chicago, for violating the contract labor law, have never been collected. Farwell and Taylor contracted to build the "Vernon" for the Great Lakes, and the work was imported direct from Scotland at very low wages. Wilke was prosecuted under the law forbidding the importation of contract labor, and was fined \$1,000 in each of the sixty cases. Through the influence of his republican employers, Farwell and Taylor, these fines have never been collected. Comment is unnecessary.

THE PENNINGTON ship, or rather the model, which is twenty-four feet over all in length, five and a half feet in diameter, and weighs thirty-five pounds, was successfully exhibited to a few of the leading citizens of St. Louis on Tuesday evening. The Republic says: "The model has a lifting capacity of forty-one pounds, and Pennington says he attained a speed of thirty miles an hour. The model itself is constructed of oil of linseed, with a frame of hollow tubes of aluminum, which are filled with hydrogen gas, and charged at the air so that they will not practically nothing. The trial of the model last evening was pronounced by the gentlemen present a success. It was clearly demonstrated that the model steered and propelled itself. It is claimed to be the only aerial craft ever made that accomplished these feats. The model was propelled by a screw attached to the front of the machine, and worked by a small dynamo attached to the lower side, which weighed one and one-half pounds, and was fed from batteries on the stage. The model circled gracefully around the large hall, its direction being changed from time to time by the rudder arrangement being turned by Mr. Pennington or one of his assistants."

PHILADELPHIA is to have a theater for colored actors, the first in the United States.

IT SEEMS that George Washington was a regular laborer Atlanta as a manufacturing center, but it is not clear why this is true. The reason is due to the fact that the city fails to offer any inducements for such institutions. Take for instance Messrs. Boyd & Baxter, the furniture dealers on Marietta street. The plant of this firm is located just outside the city limits. In order to get water for their factory they had to put down several hundred yards of water pipe, which they paid for themselves. The water commissioners charged them double rate for manufacturing purpose, simply because they happened to be located just outside of the city limits. It is true that the water supply of Atlanta is deficient, but there is no occasion for this great discrimination. When these gentlemen pay for their own water pipe, it is gross injustice to charge them more than the regular rate.

JUDAS."

A Question of Water.

EDITOR CONSTITUTION:—A great deal has been said about Atlanta as a manufacturing center, but it is not clear why this is true. The reason is due to the fact that the city fails to offer any inducements for such institutions. Take for instance Messrs. Boyd & Baxter, the furniture dealers on Marietta street. The plant of this firm is located just outside the city limits. In order to get water for their factory they had to put down several hundred yards of water pipe, which they paid for themselves. The water commissioners charged them double rate for manufacturing purpose, simply because they happened to be located just outside of the city limits.

The other two matters are to provide widows' pensions, and act upon the question of an appropriation for a state exhibit at the world's fair.

TWO days to each of these will perhaps dispose of them, and unless there is a delay of local bills there will be but little else to do.

Perhaps, however, the payment of the Tennessee taxes to the Western and Atlantic leases will necessitate an increase of taxation.

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widows' pensions, and act upon the question of an appropriation for a state exhibit at the world's fair.

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SKETCHED.

WOMEN PREACH?

SUBJECT ARIE DISCUSSED BY H. HAWTHORNE YESTERDAY.

Ministers Agitate the Question Before Large Audiences—Revival Services at the Christian Church.

sider whether the practice is itself right, but to condemn the manner of the performance as a violation of all the rules of propriety and of honor and virtue. On another occasion, in this very spirit, he has condemned the practice in any form, and enjoins all silence on the female members of the church in public.

That Corinthian church was a very disorderly body. It was a disgrace to the cause of Christ. It was full of heresy and wrangling and vice. Its observance of the Lord's supper had degenerated into a scene of gluttony and drunkenness. Its women were indiscriminately fornicating, immorality and irreligion.

The apostle is trying to correct these disorders. He is showing them how to be decent, and modest and devout in their public assemblies. We know that he did not permit them to teach upon such occasions. He wrote to Timothy, 14, 34, "Let the women keep silence in the church." But if any man be ignorant, let him be silent. I Cor. 14, 34, 35, 38.

But I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to have authority over the man, but to be in silence. For it is a shame for a woman to speak in the church. Even if she was not deceived, but the woman deserved, was in the transgression. I Timothy, 2, 11, 13, 14.

In the providence of God I have been placed in the position of spiritual adviser and teacher to this congregation of Christian men and women. I am called by the spirit of God and suffrage of this people to expand to them the teachings of the sacred scriptures.

My commission requires me to instruct, to exhort, to comfort and rebuke.

That is what God demands, and what you have a right to expect of me. Occupying this responsible and sacred position, I claim your respectful and devout attention this morning while I attempt to set before you the teaching of the divine word upon a subject of vital importance to the order, peace and welfare of the churches of Jesus Christ.

The question which you have requested me to discuss is: "Do the scriptures forbid women speak in mixed assemblies?" By mixed assemblies is meant public gatherings composed of men and women.

I find that I owe to this congregation and to you an explanation of my conduct in reference to this important matter.

No man is more indebted to Christian men than I. No man in the gospel ministry has been more helped by them. They have understood me better than men. They have never misinterpreted my motives. They have always supported the distinctions and meetings connected with my work, and have given me the profoundest sympathy in conflict with error and ungodliness.

When the whisky rings and their henchmen sought to destroy me, the Christian women of this land stood by me with dauntless devotion.

SYMPATHIES WITH WOMEN. Remembering these things, my sympathies have been with the women, and not with the opposition of men in any of their undertakings. I have almost assumed in any conflict between men and women that women were right.

Through God's infinite mercy I am ever permitted to see the face of the apostle Paul, and feel that I owe him an humble apology for having many times tried to prove in his assemblies that he had made a religious mistake, and inflicted upon women injustice, in forbidding them to speak in the church. My sympathies, my prejudices and three-fourths of my reading and thinking, have been on the woman's side of the question. But the conflict is over. After long and desperate struggle I have made an absolute surrender to conscience and the Holy Ghost.

While my convictions of truth compel me to oppose the good women who differ from me in this subject, such is my regard and affection for them, that I am utterly incapable of regarding them as injurious to my wounded feelings. I have enough of the spirit of chivalry remains in my breast to lead me to accord to them all that integrity purpose which I claim for myself.

What do the scriptures teach upon this subject? The discussion must be limited to this question. Your feelings and my sympathies are not of much value in this controversy.

It is a subject upon which God has given, and we cannot array human opinion against His truth without ourselves with Robert Ingersoll and the distinguished Methodist minister said to have been a deluge of little else to do.

Payment of the Ten-cent Western and Atlantic for widows' pensions of taxation.

Kinghams, of St. Louis, have perhaps done a little else to do.

Payment of the Ten-cent Western and Atlantic for widows' pensions of taxation.

was making a large state. The McKinley to do it. But he has investigated, and it has been 10x12 in his house. He has but one work on the plate, namely as a political publican party—no bill is doing for the state either have to work or else

the few menu card Kinghams, not an once country.

METEORS. Fell in Various

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REPORT. report for Men

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immediate object here is not to con-

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Its observance of the Lord's supper had degenerated into a scene of gluttony and drunkenness.

Its women were indiscriminately fornicating, immorality and irreligion.

Whence comes this new slogan, "Down with Paul and up with women?" Whence comes the cry that calls women to the pulpit, the rostrum, the political caucuses, the ballot box and the legislative halls? It comes from the same region for the same reason that has caused this country for the last century had its birth. It comes from a section which applauded Theodore Parker for saying, "If Jesus Christ did teach the doctrine of eternal punishment I do not believe it." It comes from a community so tolerant of heretics that a man can be admitted to a chair of theology in a college without his orthodoxy, who says there are three ways to God and heaven—the way of the church, the way of the Bible, the way of reason—and that a man is perfectly safe in choosing any one of them. It comes from the birthplace of the new theology, where liberty is another name for infidelity. It comes from the three sects which have merged into one, the Unitarians, the Universalists and the Friends, who say that I would be less suspicious of them if it had first seen the light of day on a soil less prolific of evil.

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